REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 21st October 1899.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Places of publication,	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.	Perano.
	Bengali.	CALCUTTA.			
	Wookly.				
1 2	" Anusandhan"	Calcutta Ditto			
3	"Bangavasi"	Ditto	25,000 15,000		
5	"Hitavadi"	Ditto	About 6,000 2,500	13th October 1899.	
5 6 7 8 9	"Prativasi"	Ditto	3,600 3,000		
9	"Samay"	Ditto Ditto	3,000		f of a first second
10 11 12	"Sanjivani" " "Som Prakash" "Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o- Ananda Bazar Patrika."	Ditto Ditto	1,000	las da s	
	Daily.				
1	"Dainik Chandrika"	Calcutta			
2	"Samvad Prabhakar"	Ditto	2,000		
				and the property of the party o	
8	"Samvad Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto	300		
1 1/6	Hindi.	Latekoprija lisjang &			
	Weekly.				
1 2	"Bharat Mitra" "Hindi Bangavasi"	Calcutta Ditto	2,000 1,000		
	PRESIAN.				
	Weekly.				
1	"Hablul Mateen"	Calcutta	800		
3	"Mefta-hur-safar"	Ditto	•••••		
	Urdv.				tra dispulse
	Weekly.				
. 1	"Darussaltanat and Urdu Guide."	Calcutta	300		** 1/31/20
. 2	"General and Gauhariasfi"	Ditto	330		
	Bengali.	BURDWAN DIVISION.			
1	Weekly.				- The State Actions
1	# Parantandha "	Chandernagore			
3	"Bankura Darpan" "Burdwan Sanjivani"	Bankura Burdwan	600		
4	"Chinsura Vartavaha"	Chinsura	285 510		
6	"Education Gasette" "Medini Bandhay"	Hooghly Midnapore	1,350	9th October 1899.	
7	"Pallivasi"	Kaina		11th ditto.	
	BENGALI.	PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	Lys. (AND THE PARTY OF	A commence of the
.14	off at lette Monthly, soon hand	n neb della si i a saladidi. No la addi da a sessenta			End to the
1	"Sevika" and handing	Diamond Harbour		A Comment of the State of the S	
ileV Veti	Fortnightly.	Diamond Harbour	•••••	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	107 The many bring the
1	di Witabani "	Kushtis			
•	Wookly.	Kushus	*****		
	"Basirhat Suhrid"	1	1000000	Converse of the	Lance Commence
3	"Murshidabad Hitaishi"	Basirhat Berhampore, Murshi-	600	11th 200	was a second
8	"Pratikar"	dabad. Ditto	603	11th ditto.	

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS-concluded.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Places of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.	Restate.	
	URIYA. Weekly.	ORISSA DIVISION.				
1	"Sambalpur Hitaishini"	Bamra, in the Central	500	20th September 1899.		
2	"Samvad Vahika"	Provinces. Balasore	160			
3	"Uriya and Navasamvad"	Ditto	376	27th ditto.	• • . ∆	
4	"Utkal Dipika"	Cuttack	400	90th ditto.		
	Hindi. Monthly.	PATNA DIVISION.		a -		
1	"Bihar Bandhu"	Bankipore	About 600			
	URDU.				940 (A) (A) (A)	
	Weekly.	Pauldana	500			
1	"Al Punch"	Bankipore	500			
	Bengali. Weekly.	CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.				
1	"Manbhum"	Purulia				
	Bengali. Weekly.	RAJSHAHI DIVISION.				
1 2	"Hindu Ranjika" "Kangal"	Boalia, Rajshahi Cooch Behar	300			
	Hindi.					
	Monthly.					
1	"Darjeeling Mission ke Masik Samachar Patrika."	Darjeeling	••••		1	
	BENGALI. Fortnightly.	DACCA DIVISION.				
1	"Faridpur Hitaishini"	Faridpur	760			
2	"Kasipur Nivasi"		300			
8	"Sikshak Suhrid"	Dacca				
	Weekly.					
1 2	"Barisal Hitaishi" "Charu Mihir"	Barisal Mymensingh	1,011			
3	"Dacca Prakash"	Dacca	2,400			
5	"Sanjay" "Saraswat Patra"	Faridpur	500			
	English and Bengali.					
	Weekly.					
1	"Dacca Gazette"	Dacca	500			
	Bengali.	CHITTAGONG DIVISION.				
	Weekly.	Chittensons		24 0 4 b 1999		
1 2	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong	120	7th October 1899.		
3	"Tripura Hitaishi"		550			
	Bengali. Fortnightly.	Assaw.				
1	"Paridarsak"	Sylhet				
3	"Silchar"	Silchar, Cachar	376			

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II.—Home Administration.

(b) - Working of the Courts.

THE Pallivasi of the 11th October complains that the Subdivisional Officer of Kalna seems to be fond of sentencing the Whipping in Kalna. accused to whipping. Whipping is a barbarous punishment, and an educated and accomplished gentleman like the Subdivisional Officer ought not to be so fond of that form of punishment. European Magistrates look upon the natives as barbarians, and they may be fond of whipping, but why is a native Magistrate so fond of it? It is a regret that the Deputy Babu has also placed the whipping triangle in front of the Munsif's Court. The Deputy Babu was formerly in Purulia, where he unsparingly whipped the Sonthals and the Dhangars, and he has not yet been able to get rid of that habit. Let us, however, hope that he will give up this habit in Kalna.

PALLIVASI, Oct. 11th, 1899.

SANSODHINI,

Oct. 7th, 1899.

(e) -Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

The Sansodhini of the 7th October complains of mismanagement in the Chittagong District Board. At a meeting Mismanagement in the Chittarecently held, one of the members openly accused gong District Board. Babu Rajani Kanta Ganguli, second clerk of the District Board, of misappropriating one hundred bamboos belonging to the Board. Rajani Babu was present at the meeting, but he did not offer any explanation. A judicial enquiry ought to be made into this complaint.

In the survey map of the new canal, no land belonging to Babu Nityananda Ray was included. But it appears that the canal has been cut through his land, and he is demanding compensation. He has made a compromise with the Board, but a member strongly objected to this compromise and

demanded an enquiry.

The Commissioner ought to enquire into these complaints of mismanage-

ment against the District Board.

3. The same paper complains of the conduct of the Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Chittagong Hospital. He rarely Assistant Surgeon in examines the indoor patients, and is in the habit charge of the Chittagony Hosof abusing those who go to him for medical He needlessly abused the head-master of the local examination and advice. normal school and said that he had syphilis and was concealing it from him. The Assistant Surgeon should be transferred.

The Hitavadi of the 13th October writes as follows with reference to the bye-elections of the Calcutta Munici-

The bye-elections of the Calpality: cutta Municipality.

Triumphant Local Self-Government indeed! The Government's intention has been fulfilled! There has been a rush of European and Musalman Commissioners into the Municipality. The Commissionership will now enable many to earn more than they could expect to earn by any other means. It will also enable them to occupy positions of importance and respectability as favourites of the Government. This is a temptation too strong to be resisted. We cannot but regret the conduct of the Musalman community in this matter. The new measure will equally injure the interests of Hindus and Musalmans. Musalmans who have landed property in Calcutta will suffer as much as the Hindus. We, therefore, fail to appreciate the conduct of those Musalmans who stultified the country out of a desire for gain or out of spite for the Hindus.

Oct. 18th, 1899.

HITAVADI

SANSUDHINL

(h)—General.

5. The Pallivasi of the 11th October complains that letters, &c., are delivered at Kalna very late. The reason is that A postal complaint. the mail from Calcutta is despatched to Kalna via Pandua and the runner has to run 17 miles. If the authorities arrange for

PALLIVASI, Oct. 11th, 1899. the despatch of the mail via Ranaghat and Santipur, letters, &c., may be delivered earlier and replies to them may be posted the very day on which they are received. Under the present system, the trades people have to undergo great loss and inconvenience. The proposed arrangement will not cost the authorities anything more than the pay of an additional runner.

III.—LEGISLATIVE.

HITAVADI, Oct. 18th, 1899. 6. The Hitavadi of the 13th October writes as follows with reference to the Cooly Bill:—

The Cooly Bill. We do not think that the proposed measure will be able to defeat the sinister motive of the cooly recruiter. We fail to understand why the Government is unwilling to repeal the cooly law. The tea planters are in the habit of saying that the coolies are very well off in the gardens, and some of them become so much attached to them that they do not like to return home. When the tea garden sardars return home with their savings they become the object of envy, and their neighbours earnestly desire to go to the tea gardens. We, however, do not believe in these statements. But even if they are true, we do not understand why the cooly law should not be repealed. If the cooly service be a remunerative and comfortable service, labourers will willingly flock to tea gardens, even if there be no such law as the cooly law. The cooly law is, therefore, prejudicial to the interests of the cooly as well as of the planter. Let us say a few words on Act XIII of 1859. By virtue of this Act, the helpless tea-garden coolies are often oppressed. Let an advance payment be shown in the planter's book in the name of a cooly, and he cannot leave the garden before this debt is cleared. It is not always easy to clear this debt. We ask the Governor-General to enquire into this complaint. All the laws regarding the cooly emigration are a discredit to the British Government. We want to see them repealed.

VI.-MISCELLANEOUS.

HITAVADI, Oct. 13th, 1899. 7. The Hitaradi of the 13th October writes as follows:—

The Amrita Bazar Patrika's great injury to the country by trying to minimise the importance of the last Town Hall meeting to protest against the Calcutta Municipal Bill. The Europeans will never admit that it is the low-minded traitors to the country who are wilfully lying and minimising the importance of that monster meeting. They will lay great stress on the fact that in the opinion of a native paper the Town Hall meeting was a sad failure. It is a great annoyance that these traitors do not understand this. Their tongue is a lying tongue, and even their kindness is dangerous.

Have these people ever had a word of praise to spare for Babu Surendranath Banerjee, who has done such a signal service in the Legislative Council? A honeyed tongue cannot conceal a heart of gall. And Raja Binay Krishna? The Raja has spared no pains and expense for the agitation against the Bill in every ward. Formerly the Amrita Bazar Patrika was loud in the praise of the Raja. But now the Raja has called Kaliprasanna his "dear friend" in a public meeting, and he must not be spared. The Raja is now a man of straw, and the meeting over which he presided was of little importance. Here is what the Patrika writes:—

Those who asked Raja Binay Krishna to take the chair ought to have borne one thing in mind. This is that at the preceding Town Hall meeting the chair was occupied by Maharaja Narendra Krishna, and Raja Peary Mohan Mukherji and other similarly illustrious speakers addressed the meeting. Now, from the social point of view, Raja Binay Krishna occupies a much lower position than they. At the last Town Hall meeting the chair ought to have been occupied by some one of a higher social status than even Maharaja Narendra Krishna, or at least by some one of an equally high status. If such a man was not available, a mass meeting ought to have been held on the maidan without Rajas and Maharajas.

This is the strain in which the Patrika is now writing about the Raja. This was, however, not the tone in which the Patrika used to write of the Raja when there was a chance of gaining his favour. In an article headed "Wanted a leader," the Patrika once included the Raja's name in the list of those who can be leaders of the whole country. But the remembrance of the carriage and pair has now become faint, and the Raja is no longer fit to be the President of a Town Hall meeting. His name did not even deserve a mention in the Patrika's columns. The Raja is the same Raja and the Amrita Bazar Patrika is the same Amrita Bazar Patrika, but yet what a difference, what a change!

We would have nothing to say if the Ghoshes had blamed the Raja for any fault. But no respectable journal ought to soil its columns with needlessly and causelessly abusing a man of the Raja's position, saying that he ought not to have occupied the chair or that he is merely a Raja and not a Bahadur. But let the Raja alone. Is it not a great meanness to try to belittle the importance of the Town Hall meeting? Perhaps the meeting would have been regarded as a great meeting if Mati Babu had been invited to read out his pencil scribbling with a bad pronunciation. The meeting was a meeting of congressists and school boys because this was not done. And these are the men

who want to be the leaders of the country!

8. The same paper writes as follows:—

It is said that of Rs. 18,000 which has been The Darjeeling and the Bhagalraised by the Darjeeling Relief Fund Committee, pur disaster. Rs. 10,000 will be spent in relieving the distress of the European community. This is just what was expected. There is

always a great difference between the white and the black. A few European children have perished in the Darjeeling disaster, and Lord and Lady Curzon and Queen Victoria have expressed their sympathy with the distressed people. But no one is saying anything about the Bhagalpur disaster. As for sympathy and collection of subscriptions by the Sheriff, everything depends upon the

class of the recipients of relief.

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It must be admitted on all hands that, compared with the Bhagalpur disaster, the Darjeeling disaster was of very little significance. About nine thousand huts in the Bhagalpur district have been washed away. An elephant was washed down as far as Murshidabad. The flood-water rose so high that it looked like a wall ten feet high in many places. It has now been ascertained that an area of about seventy-five square miles has been washed of everything it contained. It is, therefore, conjectured that there has been a frightful loss of life. The Government has up to this time received the news of 230 deaths, and estimates the total loss of human life at 600. But the reports of this frightful catastrophe which have reached us do not tally with the official reports.

The cyclone which devastated Bhagalpur reached Darjeeling twelve hours after; yet the news of the Darjeeling disaster came to the public notice one week before the news of the Bhagalpur disaster. The Bhagalpur disaster was a hundred times more serious than the Darjeeling disaster, and yet a quarter of the space of the Anglo-Indian dailies is filled with the reports of the "Darjeeling disaster." Rupees 18,000 has already been raised for the relief of the distressed people of Darjeeling. But what has been raised for the relief of the

distressed people of Bhagalpur?

URIYA PAPERS.

The Sambalpur Hitaishini of the 20th September requests the public of Sambalpur to establish scholarships to enable the Scholarships for Sambalpur students of Sambalpur schools to prosecute their

The same paper

Prospects of the crops and the necessity of relief in the Central Provinces and Bombay.

soon begin to die.

studies in the Survey and Medical schools of Cuttack. states that the state of the crops in the Central Provinces and Bombay is very bad. The writer

gives a short description of the state of the people in the Western Presidency, and observes that the poor people, unless relieved at an early date, will

HITA, ADI,

Oct. 18th, 1899.

SAMBALPUR HITAISHINI, Sept. 20th, 1899.

> SAMBALPUR HITAIBHINI.

URIYA AND NAVASAMVAD, Sept. 27th, 1899.

UTKALDIPIKA, Sept. 30th, 1899. 11. The Uriya and

State of the crops and condition of the cultivating classes in the Puri district.

12. The Utkaldipika

Salt manufacture in the Puri district.

Navasamvad of the 27th September regrets to notice that the state of the crops in the Puri district is very bad, and that the cultivating classes must soon be overtaken by distress of an acute nature. of the 30th September requests the people of the

Puri district to manufacture karkach salt on a better plan and thereby establish that industry on a permanent basis.

CHUNDER NATH BOSE,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE, The 21st October, 1899.

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